Abortion Clinic Woes / P.S.A. Part 2

September 20, 1973
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SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

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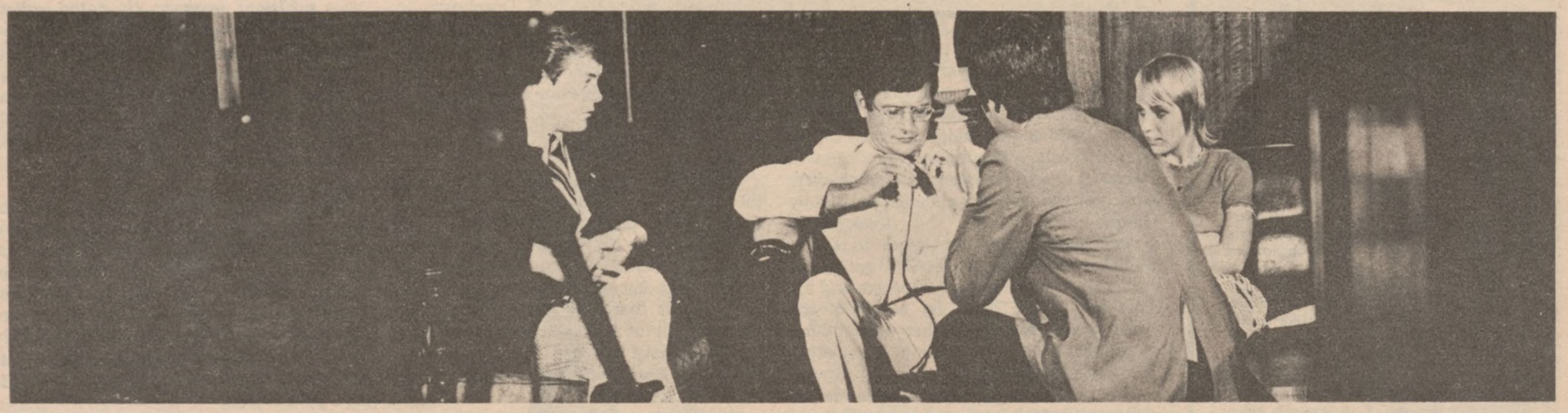

TOM TURNIPSEED AND

SHARE-THE-WEALTH POPULISM

osceola

"This script, it seems to me, is the work of professionals who yearned to be as charming as inspired amateurs can sometimes be."

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
"Between Time and Timbuktu"

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 11

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Cheap Shots

One would think the fate of the arrogant Watergaters would give other mishandlers of the public trust a sense of caution. But we guess the public officials in Marion County never heard of Watergate, if their arrogance is any indication.

Last week the *Mullins Enterprise* broke a story pointing out that the county's two state legislators had been caught with their hands in the county till. Sen. J. Ralph Gasque (D-Marion) and Rep. John Waller (D-Marion) both admitted at a press conference that the county industrial development board and the Marion County commissioners had approved an illegal plan to pay them $7,200 and $3,600 a year respectively. The money was to come from the $30,000 annual budget allotted to the Marion County Planning and Development Board. Both development board members and county commissioners are appointed by Gasque and Waller. The development board's action called for Gasque to receive $600 per month and Waller $300 per month for "minor out-of-pocket expenses and for time and effort spent on behalf of the development board." Neither was required to submit receipts or to account in any other way for the expense money.

The controversy broke out when Marion attorney Waddell Byrd, who lost to Waller in a 1972 race for the House of Representatives, threatened to file a class action lawsuit against those involved. Waller reluctantly returned the $600 he had received. He joined Gasque, however, in defending the practice. They said there are many illegal practices carried oug by Marion County officials which benefit the community. Some of these illegal practices include the use of county labor and equipment on cemeteries and school grounds, installing ditches for farmers, and donations to the rescue squads and drug abuse programs. "About everything we have done is illegal," Gasque said. Both promised to end all the other illegal practices if forced to give up their new stipends. "We'll stop every wheel in the damned county," the senator said. *Enterprise* columnist Greg Smith called Gasque's tactics "blackmail."

This week, both legislators were expected back in Columbia, at a taxpayers' cost of $125 per day each to debate the various reapportionment alternatives. The above incident makes it easier to see why the rural legislators are fighting so hard to protect their fiefdoms from invasion by responsible government and proper representation of the counties' public interests.

Incidentally, Gasque, who has represented Marion County for 29 years, was back in the spotlight later in the week when it was revealed the $120-a-week secretary he had hired for the Senate Drug Committee he chairs would be based in Marion. She is reportedly the only committee secretary paid with Senate funds and located in a senator's home office.

Last spring, after studiously printing article after article about the rising price of newsprint, ink, ideas, and the chickenfeed they use to pay reporters, the publishers of the two Columbia daily newspapers, the State and the Record, announced a raise of their newsstand prices from 10 to 15 cents. Face with the monopolistic situation of having both local dailies owned by the same company, most Columbians swallowed hard and accepted the 50 per cent newsstand increase as the price of remaining informed citizens. The other major dailies in the state, on the other hand, have somehow managed to stave off financial ruin while maintaining their newsstand prices at 10 cents.

Much of last spring's talk about a newsprint shortage and higher prices was misleading. According to the Wall Street Journal, one of the basic reasons for the shortage (before last week's paper plant strikes) was the surge in advertising pages newspapers have enjoyed in the past two years--certainly a less than uncomfortable situation. Yet to add insult to proverbial injury, the Record editorial writers this week ridiculed the rumored plan of another monopoly, Southern Bell Telephone, to raise the rates for local pay station calls from 10 to 20 cents, calling it a "horror of horrors." Guess some people just can't recognize themselves even when looking in the mirror.

Amidst a constant national furor over the dangers of building and operating nuclear power plants without further study, President Nixon has announced that he will order the Atomic Energy Commission to ease its licensing restrictions on new plants. His hope is that this will encourage the proliferation of nuclear plants, help solve the mysterious "energy crisis," and show those old Arab Oil Kings a thing or two about capitalism.

At the same time, no less a respected figure than Pennsylvania state insurance commissioner Herbert Denenberg has called on the atomic energy industry to shut down nuclear power plants now in operation and stop building new ones until adequate insurance coverage is made available by the industry. At hearings held during August, Denenberg said that insurance payments to victims exposed to radiation following a nuclear accident would be totally inadequate because the federal Price-Anderson act limits payments to $560 million and relieves utilities of any further financial responsibility. "If nuclear reactors are as safe as the utilities and the federal government claim, why is the public left uninsured for the billion dollar loss that could occur tomorrow?" Denenberg said.

Denenberg said he had little hope that insurance companies would ever agree to offer sufficient coverage. He noted earlier testimony drawn from Atomic Energy Commission reports indicated a major nuclear accident could cause as many as 5 million fatalities and up to $280 billion in property losses. "Nobody but God could write the insurance policy we need on nuclear power plants," he said.

While the General Assembly refuses to pass even minimal gun control legislation during the last session, South Carolina was on its way to a second place spot in the nation murder sweepstakes. According to Clifford A. Moyer, executive director of the Criminal Justice Academy in Columbia, South Carolina had a murder rate last year of 16.8 per 100,000, second only to Georgia's 18.5 per 100,000.

"It has something to do with our makeup as people, I guess. It has been suggested that we are naturally more hot-tempered, that we just fly off the handle and kill people," Moyer said.

Moyer also noted that seven of every ten murders in South Carolina are committed with guns.

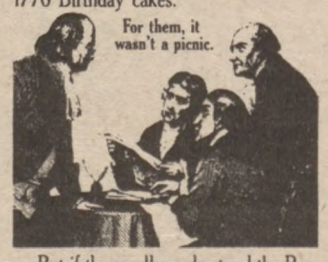
Yes,

HUNTINGTON

has no lawn mowers

The American Revolution is Being Brought to You By...

In celebration of our country's Bicentennial, corporate America and the White House are planning to sell you the American Revolution. Plastic liberty bells. Red, white, and blue Fords. Sarah Lee 1776 Birthday cakes.



But if they really understood the Revolution, they wouldn't be planning to push it so hard.

Two hundred years ago, this country was ruled by a repressive and unresponsive government which taxed the people, but served only the interests of a wealthy few.

The American Revolution was, above all, the overthrow of an entrenched establishment. The first American patriots risked their lives to realize the revolutionary idea that government ought to originate from, and serve the people. Make no mistake, theirs was a radical concept.

200 years later, the government they fought to establish will be teaming up with the corporations to spend a lot of money to convince us that nothing very radical happened back then. The Bicentennial planners will try to reduce the Revolution to a marketable style that reinforces their interest in a pacified America.

Who are the Tories of today? We think its rather clear.

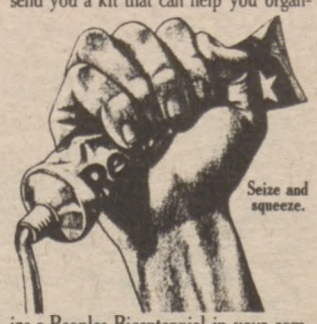
The Peoples Bicentennial Commission is a non-profit group of non-sectarian people. We want to put the American Revolution back to work, and we think the time to do that is now. We're helping to plan a peoples campaign for the Bicentennial. A grass roots movement that can focus all of our energies into a force for decisive change in the 1970's.

The Bicentennial is our chance to raise the same questions that people like Molly Pitcher and Tom Paine raised 200 years ago. They joined together and made history. We can do the same, and make the most exciting of times happen again.

We're asking you to join us. We'll send you a kit that can help you organize a Peoples Bicentennial in your community. It costs $7.00. Included are program suggestions and study guides, posters, pamphlets, buttons and our bimonthly newspaper which keeps you in touch with people doing the same thing in other parts of the country. Write to the Peoples Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D.C. 20036, or call 202/833-9121.

The second American Revolution. It's a big task, but not as big as taking on George III.

So who are the Tories of today?



Peoples Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D.C. 20036.
Name and address below.
"Were it left to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."
Common Sense
# of kits
Amount enclosed

P.S.A. & Santee-Cooper

The Public Trust vs. Private Developers

by John Norton

EDITOR'S NOTE: Last week, a suit was filed in state court by four Columbia environmentalists against the South Carolina Public Service Authority which controls the Santee-Cooper reservoirs. A portion of the suit dealt with the leasing practices of PSA in regard to its more than 3,000 recreational lots located in 53 subdivisions around Lakes Marion and Moultrie. The four plaintiffs charged that the Authority has "leased, rented, or otherwise made available" lots, and other real estate in such a manner as to favor "public officials, officeholders, and persons of political influence." In last week's issue, *Osceola* published an article by John Norton outlining some of the questionable transactions which have gone on between PSA and various public officials and revealing that many individuals were speculating in the publically leased lands, selling $300 a year leases for as much as $25,000.

One of the major contentions of the environmentalists, who are supported by the Columbia Audubon Society (which conducted much of the preliminary research into lot-leasing practices), is that the Public Service Authority's development of the public lands surrounding the lakes has been irresponsible to the point of damaging valuable natural resources to the benefit of very few of the state's citizens. Audubon President Bob Porter of Columbia said last week that "poorly planned and poorly controlled development of Santee Cooper shoreline is causing grave and irreparable damage to the ecology of Lakes Marion and Moultrie."

"It is ironic," Porter continued, "that while a number of agencies outside the state, such as the National Audubon Society, are spending millions of dollars to protect and preserve South Carolina's natural resources—a recent example being the purchase by the National Audubon and the Nature Conservency of Four Holes Swamp—the PSA, a state agency which holds its desperately-needed land in public trust, is divesting itself of or destroying the character and quality of its public holdings."

In the follow-up story below, Norton examines one group of individuals who have taken advantage of the PSA's wide-open development policies.)

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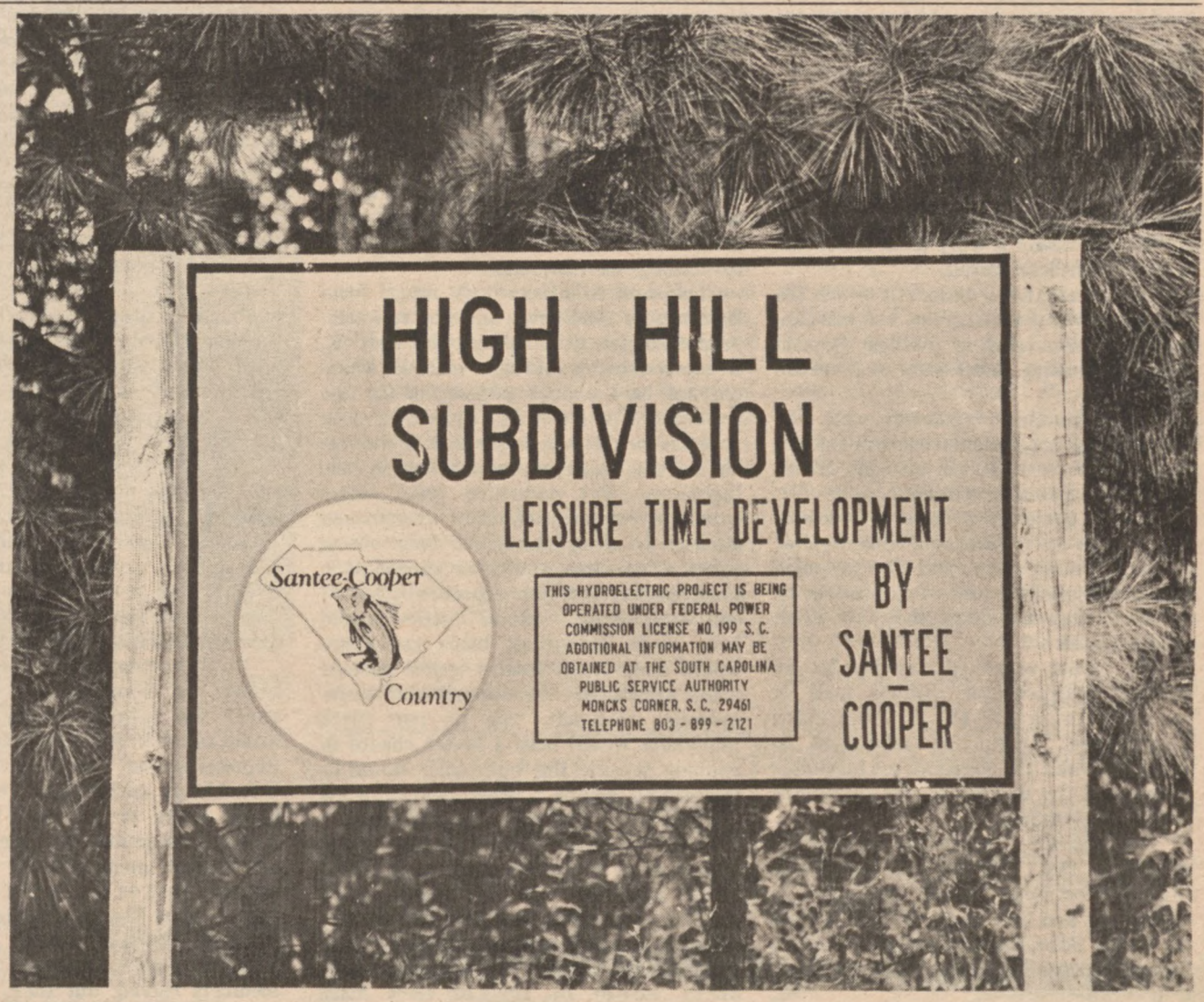
HIGH HILL
SUBDIVISION
LEISURE TIME DEVELOPMENT
BY
SANTEE
COOPER
Santee-Cooper
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THIS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT IS BEING OPERATED UNDER FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION LICENSE NO. 199 S. C. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY MONCKS CORNER, S. C. 29461 TELEPHONE 803 - 899 - 2121

One contention is that the PSA's irresponsible behavior has caused grave and irreperable damage to Lakes Marion and Moultrie

During the past several weeks, *Osceola* staffers have examined the leases of approximately half of Santee-Cooper's 3200 recreational lots. The examinations reveal that dozens of individuals and companies hold leases on more than one lot, a situation which appears to support the contention of Columbia Audubon Society President Bob Porter that "the PSA can hardly maintain it is providing recreation for the general public of South Carolina when, with less than 3,500 lots available for the state's more than two million citizens, the Authority sees fit to lease lots in quantity to private developers."

"The common guy who wants to lease a lot at the lake," Porter said, "must now fill out an application and have his name placed at the bottom of a long waiting list. Or, if he's got money, he can go to one of these private developers or politicians and purchase a lease for from $3,000 to $12,000—and he still has to pay the Authority on a yearly basis for his lease."

Osceola found that 152 lots, or almost 10 percent of the 1,600 lots examined, have passed through the hands of six companies and/or individuals engaged in the business of selling leases. The A.D. Plowden, Jr. Construction Company of Sumter has held approximately 50 lots over the past five years, both in its own name and in the name of seven other companies and individuals. This situation contradicts recent statements by PSA Assistant Manager Joe Norman that the Authority ceased leasing lots on a multiple basis almost eight years ago.

The president of Plowden Construction is A.D. Plowden, Jr., who has also held lots in his own name. Plowden and a business partner, James F. Kinney of Sumter, are directors of two other corporations, the Central Corporation and the Sumter Dredge Corporation, both of which have offices within the Plowden Construction Company facilities. PSA records show leases of lots to both corporations and to Kinney. In addition, three employees of Plowden Construction Company have had leases granted to them which were later transferred to one of three companies mentioned above. Three other individuals from Sumter not directly connected to Plowden Construction leased a total of five lots adjacent to those leased by Plowden on March 13, 1968—the lots were all transferred to the Central Corporation and Plowden Construction on January 20, 1969.

The 50 lots handled by Plowden in this manner are located in three subdivisions—General Moultrie I and II in Berkeley County and White Oak I in Clarendon County. At one time or another, Plowden has controlled more than 60% of the lots in General Moultrie I, more than 30% of the lots in General Moultrie II, and about five percent of the lots in White Oak I.

PSA lease records indicate that agreements were made between Plowden and the Authority to improve some of the lots "by means of Dredge—all work to be done at no expense to Authority and no application of expenses to be applied toward rental." The lease records do not indicate that bids were taken on the dredge-development, and *Osceola* examinations of lease records revealed no similar large-scale operations granted to other companies or individuals.

In a recent interview, Kinney denied any special interest or influence in obtaining the various lots. He contends that the lots were leased to Plowden "because they were undesirable lots which PSA couldn't lease." He said the company's plan, under the corporate name Sumter Dredging Corporation, consisted of using a floating-water frontage, "but it didn't work. It was an unprofitable operation, so we ceased it." Kinney said that the company had cancelled "a great many" of its leases but "held some that we thought we might get some of the investment back out of."

PSA records show none of the lots held by Plowden, Kinney, et. al., as having been cancelled—a procedure where the Authority takes the lot back and the leasee ceases payment of the annual amount of the lease—generally between $75 and $350, depending on size and location. Although the 13 lots controlled by Plowden in 20-lot General Moultrie I have not been developed or "transferred" (after the leaseholder sells his lease, the lot is transferred to the purchaser by PSA), Plowden and Kinney continue to pay an annual lease of more than $1,500 despite their contention that the lots are worthless.

In General Moultrie II, Plowden and Kinney have sold leases on 14 of the 25 lots they have developed. through dredging. A Charleston family who purchased the lease on one of the smaller lots for $3,000 said they and their neighbors were pleased with the lots and couldn't understand why the developer thought the development was unsuccessful. Another Charleston resident who said he paid more than $3,000 for his somewhat larger lot (he refused to divulge the exact amount) said he was also pleased with his lot. Several of the individuals contacted who purchased lots in General Moultrie II said they were willing to pay the price asked by the leaseholder to avoid the long waiting lists at PSA. (Should an individual's name ever come to the top of PSA's various county lists—the prospective leasee must specify the county he wishes to locate in—he is required to pay only the annual lease price.)

All individuals contacted who have purchased leases said they learned of the availability of the lots through

—continued on page eleven

Yes.
HUNTINGTON
has running water

REAPPORTIONMENT

Back To The House

by Jack Lynch

Lee Chandler wanted to say hello Tuesday to his friends on the House Judiciary Committee before he went back to Darlington. The Democrat legislator was in a good mood because he could leave while his ex-committee colleagues had to work on reapportionment. He has moved over to the Ways and Means Committee.

"Congratulations, Lee, you've gained a committee and lost a seat," committee chairman Robert Kneece quipped.

"I hope you enjoy running in Charleston!" another politico shouted.

"Well, I kissed a baby from Greenville today," Chandler retorted.

But it was gallows humor at which the representatives were laughing, the macabre humor of men playing political Russian roulette, knowing that several of them are likely to lose.

Reapportionment is a deadly game. The way a district is redesigned can win or lose a legistator his seat. It can also pit several incumbents against each other.

So when the legislators meet in Columbia this week to discuss reapportionment, after the present reapportionment plan was ruled unconstitutional a couple of months ago by the U. S. Supreme Court, they were in an anxious mood.

The House convened Tuesday for 45 minutes, assigned the ruthless task of reapportionment to its Judiciary Committee, and then adjourned to anxiously await the dreaded, yet inevitable curtain call for its part in this continuing political melodrama.

The Judiciary Committee, apparently suspecting that whatever they did with reapportionment would probably be overturned and torn apart when it reaches the House floor, rushed a proposal through this week in two days, instead of the seven to 15 days expected.

Seven reapportionment plans had been sent to the committee for it to debate. But the committee members, generally acting as individuals concerned with saving their own necks instead of a group working realistically to meet requirements set up by the U. S. Justice Department and Supreme Court to provide fair, approximately equal representation within the state, were intent on saving their strength to survive for the floor fight. They knew everything they said in committee would be repeated by them and others on the floor.

The committee's quickly conceived plan was based in part on the bill which had been drawn up last month in the special House-Senate reapportionment committee of State Senator Marion Gressette, D-Calhoun, providing for 38 multi-member districts with unnumbered seats.

The Gressette Committee bill subdivided the urban areas of Charleston, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Richland. Richland Democrat Kneece, who served as a member of Gressette's 10-man committee as well as House Judiciary Committee chairman, did not like this plan and pushed his own plan which did not subdivide the urban counties, but left them as monster-sized districts.

By a vote of 19-3, with Rep. Ernest A. Finney, D-Sumter, demanding the right to write a minority report, the committee okayed a compromise bill which favors the urban counties and follows much of Kneece's proposal. The proposed bill would provide for 28 multi-menber districts throughout the state and would not subdivide the larger counties. Greenville receives 12, instead of a proposed 11, members under this plan.

This bill is an example of the new phase the state has entered as far as reapportionment. In previous reapportionment battles since the U. S. Supreme Court made its famous "one-man,one-vote" ruling, the urban counties were on the offensive against rural counties to get more power. The state had a policy that the House be reapportioned every ten years so it was not as discriminatory against its large counties as states such as Georgia. But power rested more with the rural counties and the urban counties wanted that power. Now, the urban areas are on the defensive, against attempts to challenge their dominance.

The rural counties sought refuge from large-county dominance in two proposals: numbered seats and single-member districts. Numbered seats would allow counties which did not have enough population for one representative or were combined with counties considerably larger than themselves to insure some representation in the legislature. But numbered seats, many coummitteemen feared, might be seen as an attempt to deny minorities their voting rights. Candidates would run district-wide for a specific seat with a specific opponent and since virtually all the districts would have white majorities, black candidates would have uphill battles against specific white opponents. (In unnumbered multi-member districts, one or two black candidates would have a better chance of winning because the white vote would be fragmented among a larger field of white candidates).

Single-member districts at first glance would seem to be the answer. It would divide the state into 124 nearly equal districts, and allow the representation to reflect the racial, political, economic, and sociological realities of each district. Black areas would be able to elect black representatives, Republican areas Republican representatives and so on. The representatives would be closer to his constituency. And the districts would be of almost equal size so no one set of voters would have more pull than another—thus no problem with the one-man, one-vote rule.

The only problem is that single-member districts do not fit the political realities of the state in 1973. Counties are still important political units and in many counties without home rule (those which lack formal county government), the legislative delegations run the counties. In larger, urban areas, representatives who have forged district-wide coalitions to survive would be forced to narrow their interests. And several of these representatives live in the same parts of their districts and would wind up running against each other.

This was the situation which faced the Gressette Committee, whose plan pleased virtually no one, and the urban-headed Judiciary Committee, whose plan retained most of the status quo for the cities.

Despite initial platitudes by many of the committeemen about being "state representatives" concerned mainly with reapportionment's effect on the state, the sectional and local biases soon came out. "All I'm trying to do is get the best deal for my county," admitted Rep. Michael R. Daniels, D-Cherokee, summing up the self-concern which appeared to be on the minds of most of the committee members.

The committee began its work with a smile Tuesday afternoon, laughing at such jokes as the previously mentioned exchange with Rep. Chandler. But the mood soon faded away as the politicos began fighting for their skins.

Finney, the only black member of the Gressette Committee who was also pushing a single-memberdistrict plan, was called on by Kneece, an opponent of the Gressette Committee plan as well as single- member districts, to defend the committee's plan.

"Keep in mind this was a second thought as far as I was concerned," Finney said when he received some of the flack the proposal attracted. "I don't claim to be a mathematician," he said, when some figures were challenged.

Finney, who was not afraid to battle over his own plan, resented Kneece's action in making him the defender of the Gressette Committee proposal. At one point late Tuedsay, when Kneece blasted one of Finney's defense statements (though not naming Finney personally), the Sumter Democrat counter- attacked with blast as Kneece for making him the defender or a plan he did not wholly support and for which he had not prepared to defend.

(During that discussion, Finney revealed, probably unwittingly, the haunting knowledge that the weak would probably suffer under reapportionment. "The plan discriminates against everyone. Whoever draws the lines discriminates. You know that and I know that.")

But Finney's own proposal for single-member districts was doomed, at least before the committee. Near the end of the Tuesday session, Rep. James E. Moss, D-Beaufort, moved that the committee agree not to divide the state up into 124 single-menber districts. The motion was approved 14-7 with little discussion.

On Wednesday, Finney brought the issue before the committee and this time the attack was heavier. Finney said his plan would result in a "representative House of Representatives" but Rep. Frank Taylor, D-Richland, said districts which separate black voters from whites are in reality reverse segregation. He called groups who advocated predominately black voting districts, such as the United Citizens Party, "the Ku Klux Klan of a different color."

Moss claimed that a single-member district proposal would result in 124 members carving out their own districts, with the result that some areas would be unclaimed while other areas would have several proposed districts claiming them.

Finney's efforts were in vain. The committee defeated single-member districts again, 9-3. But he was not discouraged and predicted the small counties would support the plan on the House floor.

The Committee also rid itself of another hangup; numbered seats. Former Gressette Committee counsel Randy Bell told the Judiciary Committee Tuesday, that the Justice Department probably would oppose numbered seats because they have the potential to disenfranchise black office-seekers. He said the best plan the committee could come up with—short of single-member districts— would be a simple one that follows established precedents. He warned against attaching any "frills" such as numbered seats to the plan because they would be enticing the Justice Department to take action.

The committee late Tuesday, on a motion of Rep. Henry F. Floyd, D-Pickens, voted 11-8 to keep numbered seats out of any plan they recommend to the House.

But, like single-member districts, cats and supposedly Ever-Ready batteries, numbered seats have more than one life. The issue was resurrected Wednesday. Rep. Daniels asked that numbered seats be incorporated into the committee's plan, with the priviso that if the Justice Department manages to get the numbered seats ruled illegal, the plan could stand without them. But other legislators claimed that such a proviso could be interpreted by the Justice Department that as a sign that the reapportionment plan was drawn up with the intention of challenging, not meeting, the law and would jeopardize the entire plan. It was defeated 12-10, a close vote signifying that the issue will rise again, this time on the House floor.

The committee also removed a major stumbling block as to its taking action by approving 17-4 a motion by Moss Tuesday opposing the inclusion of any plans to subdivide any county within the state. Subdivided districts differe from single-member districts in that they contain several seats for which the candidates can run at large. This was a move that undoubtedly pleased Kneece who was not thrilled at the prospect of running in a district against other incumbents. Kneece got Bell to admit, under questioning, that once the Legislature starts subdividing districts, it starts "sliding down the slippery slope" towards having the Justice Department handle the reapportionment. Subdivisions, he said, were frills like numbered seats.

Finney tried to revive subdivisions Wednesday, warning that without subdivisions to keep black voting strength from being diluted the reapportionment plan could fail to meet Justice Department requirements. He found opposition from Rep. Joe Riley, D-Charleston, who claimed it would be "a great step backward" to divide counties for racial balance. He claimed Charleston had mand racial advances without such devices and he said he looked forward to the day when South Carolina would be able to elect officials without any regard to race. Finney's motion failed a second time, 17-4.

In the end, it was Kneece's day. The final bill, which was made "the committee's bill," instead of anyone's in particular, favored the urban counties as Kneece's bill had. There were no subdivisions of counties as in the Gressette Committee bill. Greenville recieved 12 representatives, instead of 11 as the Gressette Committee bill had proposed.

Kneece was pleased. "It has an excellent chance of passage," he said, predicting action in two or three weeks "if they stay with it." He said it has less population variance (13.19 percent vs. 13.91 percent) than the Gressette Committee plan and less changes in the status quo. He praised it for not diluting the black vote and leaving urban counties undivided.

But it would be surprising if Kneece's predictions of time and success for the bill are correct. The small counties want more power and have incumbents they too wish to save. Finney, following the committee's adjournment said he expects "some major modifications" of the committee's plan when it reaches the floor. He refused to speculate on what the result may be, but showed some confidence in his single-member district plan.

And single-member districts may be inevitable. There was some private speculation at the committee meetings that the small counties, if they fail to get numbered seats, will turn to single- member districts. Present opponents of single-member districts such as Moss admitted that there might be a time in the 1980's when the state has to adopt single-member districts. And Riley warned that if the large counties are going to be subdivided, the entire state might as well be divided into single-member districts.

Whether single-member districts will pass this session is difficult to say the NAACP has already promised to bring suit again if it doesn't. But with legislators fighting for their political lives, as well as trying to work out a reapportionment plan that will pass Justice Department and Supreme Court guidelines, anything can happen. Whatever happens, someone is politically doomed. As Rep. Ramon Schwartz, D-Sumter, said, "I don't care what plan we come up with. There will be inequities within the system."

And as Rep. Finney aptly put it after the week's activities, "the seats do not belong to those of us who were fortunate enough to occupy them. They belong to the people."

Yes,
HUNTINGTON
has no lawn mowers

Columbia Abortion Clinic

Controversy Continues

by Jon Buchan

After three weeks of quiet operation, South Carolina's only abortion clinic has suddenly run into a buzzsaw of local controversy which persuaded its directors to close its doors temporarily this week and could lead ultimately to their moving to Greenville.

The clinic, operated by the Southern Women's Services, Inc., had handled 350 abortion cases since its August 4 opening, when a September 1 page 1-A news story in the Columbia *State* initiated the controversy. The story reported that the Columbia Medical Society had issued a statement that it was not connected with the clinic in any way. The *State* story claimed the group's statement was "sparked by discussion within medical circles of reported serious medical problems at the clinic." The story has angered both clinic officials and the president of the Columbia Medical Society.

The basis for the story was a one-sentence statement released August 31 by the medical society: "The Columbia Medical Society, contrary to a prior report, is in no way involved with the Southern Women's Services, Inc., nor are any of its members active in its operation."

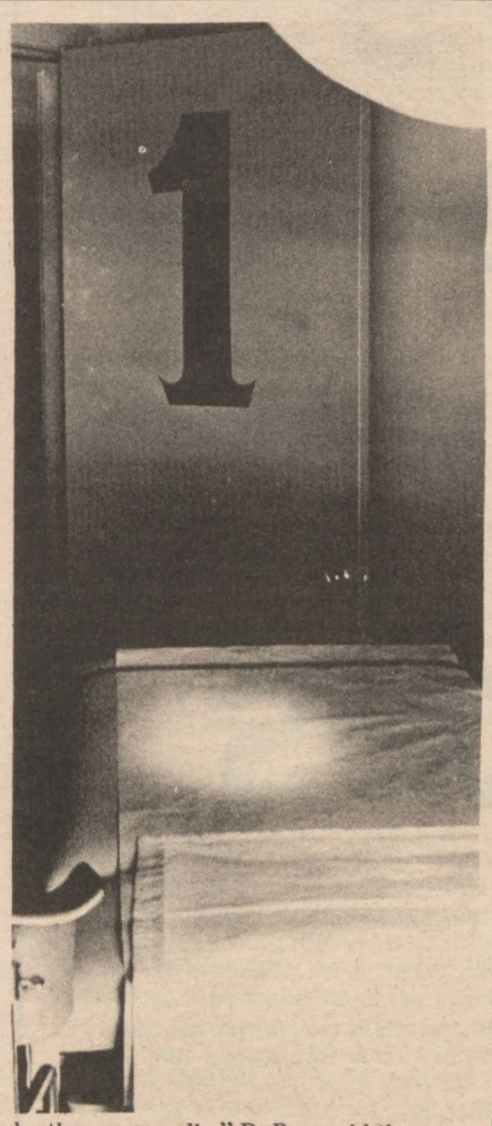
The story included quotes critical of the clinic from an unidentified local physician. According to the story, the physician said a teenaged patient had developed complications and was forced to have her uterus removed. He also reportedly said there had been numerous significant complications at the clinic and that the clinic had no hospital back-up for emergencies.

An angry official at the clinic believes the story was a "scare story" designed to frighten off patients and ruin the clinic's reputation. It apparently scared some. On the Saturday the story broke, 22 of the clinic's scheduled patients failed to show up for their appointments. Though advised to remain silent, some of the clinic's employees have privately denied the charges made by the unidentified physician.

"We have had four complications out of 350 cases. We've worked in New York and that is not an unusual number. That is statistically not a bad rate." The employee said also that though the Lexington County Hospital has denied their patients emergency treatment, Richland Memorial Hospital is required by law to accept their emergency patients.

"We certainly do have hospital back-up care for emergency treatment," the employee said. She also said the uterus removal was not performed on a teenaged girl as reported in the *State*, but on a 29-year-old woman who had had two previous abortions.

Dr. Hugh DuBose, president of the Columbia Medical Society, was also angry about the September 1 story. "This statement isn't a story. It's just a statement correcting a previous erroneous statement



by the news media." DuBose said the group had received numerous inquiries about their connection with the clinic and had chosen to make it clear they were not connected.

"We're not condemning or condoning this operation. To be frank, though, I should say it is run without proper continuing medical care and that's not so good."

DuBose criticized the handling of the story by the local news media and said the incident was blown out of proportion. "The media would rather confuse and sensationalize. If I had it all to do over again, I would buy a column and just print the statement."

Clinic officials are presently considering solutions to their problems which would allow them to remain in Columbia. "Ideally, we need a Columbia OB-GYN to perform the abortions. He would have access to a local hospital for continuing care for those patients who have complications. We could have him trained by specialists in our abortion techniques from New York," said the clinic's director Linda Drilling. During the clinic's first month of operation, the abortions were performed by physicians from outside the Columbia area. None of them have hospital privileges at local hospitals.

"We can't have adequate medical back-up without local physicians. In New York, the clinics had the backing of the medical association. We do not have this backing," Ms. Drilling said. The clinic has reportedly approached almost every gynecologist in Columbia to work with the clinic. None have agreed to work with them, according to another source at the clinic, but several have offered to buy them out, he said.

One individual involved with the clinic said he suspects there are financial motives behind the refusal of local physicians to assist in the clinic's operations. He said the cost for an abortion at Richland Memorial would run to an approximate total of $425, $200 of that in doctor's fees. The clinic's fee is $190, $50 of which is paid to the doctor. He expressed concern that few doctors in the area had visited the clinic's facilities. He said one lawyer had come in and "said he had expected to see paint chipping off the walls."

DuBose said the doctors were never invited before. "We received the first and only communication we've had with them in that invitation. We hadn't been invited to see them before. The shoe is on their foot, not our's."

The invitation DuBose referred to is to an open house planned for September 19. A special committee from the Columbia Medical Society has promised to attend. Ms. Drilling is hopeful this will lead to some approval by the physicians.

"We want them to come inspect it and if it's bad, they should close it down. If it's good, they should work with it. We have had and we will have complications, but we want their help to deal with them."

The physician quoted in the *State* article also said the counseling services offered by the clinic had "fallen far short" of its earlier promises. "It seems to be nothing but a money-making proposition," he was quoted as saying. Gary Sheehan, director of counseling at the clinic, took issue with that statement. He said members of the local chapter of the National Organization for Women, the State Board of Health, and other people who do pregnancy counseling had taken part in his counseling sessions and approved. He said, "No doctor has set foot here. If they don't listen, they don't have the right to criticize."

Just before the clinic opened, Ms. Drilling said she was aware of the need to gain "legitimacy," but she didn't think it would be so difficult. "We've decided to stay and push back this conservatism of Columbia. When the physicians come here and look at us, they'll have to go along with us."

This week, in the midst of the controversy, she says she still wants to stay. "Moving to Greenville would only be as a last resort. We are not shutting down. We are not just going to give up."

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Fighting Crime in the Suites

by Dick Harpootlian

Tom Turnipseed wheeled his stationwagon off the Charleston Highway into the parking lot of an old country store. The unpainted frame structure yielded the "four Buds and two Millers," he wanted for the trip to the coast and soon the speedometer hovered at 95 again. He glanced nervously in his rearview mirror as if somewhere back there "they" were hanging back, waiting for the right time to "give it to him."

He took another swig of beer. "In 1968, I was on every TV talk show in the country, you know, getting the Governor on all the states' ballots. I was the man responsible for doing that and I learned a lot from it. Now the Taxpayers Association is going to benefit from my experience."

"The Governor" was Wallace and Turnipseed was indeed his National Campaign Director in 1968, achieving what many seasoned political observers thought impossible. His efforts succeeded in placing Wallace's name on every ballot in the country, a process involving months of back-breaking activity circulating petitions and channeling local Wallace fever into constructive action.

"When I got home after all those months on the road I opened up the door and my little boy Jeff looked up and started crying. He didn't recognize me; he thought I was a stranger coming to hurt his momma."

Turnipseed's efforts in Wallace's behalf did not exactly earn him the admiration of all those in the Wallace camp, though. "Cornelia's my cousin so I'm kin with the Governor. Some of the people in his organization were just using him and tried to prevent him from becoming President. Now, don't you print none of this, but Gerald, George's brother was the biggest reason me and the Governor parted company. You see, in Alabama, the Governor isn't like he is here; he's got power. And being close to the Governor means having some of that power. You can use his name to get money from people just for promising to talk to the Governor in their behalf. In Alabama we call these people "bagmen" and Gerald is the biggest bagman in the state. He doesn't want George Wallace to be President and never has. He was scared by what happened in 1968, and he influenced George in 1971, before the assassination attempt, to not run to win. Why here in South Carolina and even in California, the Wallace campaign was being harrassed by Nixon through the IRS and Wallace just took it."

Turnipseed, driving with one hand, holding the Bud between his knees reached over and pulled some papers from his briefcase. "Here, read these."

The papers are a six-page letter sent to Wallace by Turnipseed in March, 1971, detailing "IRS harrassment" of the Wallace campaign and a plea to Wallace to stand up to Nixon for the sake of the people who had "worked their hearts out for him."

"One thing you might consider—if you are persuaded by lesser men to let the mantle of leadership fall from your shoulders—there will be someone else there to pick it up. The cause we serve is too just and means too much to too many people to be snuffed out by those who neither care nor understand."

*****

Jefferson Davis Turnipseed's daddy, Tom, is originally from Mobile, Alabama. Tom's father was an entymologist who worked for the University of North Carolina as a research scientist studying and developing methods to combat the insects which threatened North Carolina's apple crop. A picture on the wall of Turnipseed's law office depicting a younger crew-cut, football-jerseyed Tom flying through the air to make a tackle, confirms his two-year stay at Lees-McRae Junior College in Western North Carolina. After two years in undergraduate school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, he continued his education with three years at UNC's law school. In 1964 he graduated from law school and in a few months he accepted a job as executive director of the South Carolina Independent Schools Association.

The Independent Schools Association was, in those days, a loose knit group of all-white academies whose primary purpose was keeping out the "Nigras" with a secondary goal of educating. Under Turnipseed, the ISA blossomed and grew into a full-fledged power in the state with over 20 segregated academies joining during the years of his directorship.

In 1967, he joined the "personal staff" of Alabama Governor George Wallace. His efforts in Wallace's behalf, as mentioned above, are well-known. What is not so generally appreciated, however, is the tie that bound Turnipseed to Wallace and the ultimate motive behind Turnipseed's allegiance.

In a letter to Wallace in March, 1971, Turnipseed said, "You can be the real champion of the working men of America if you have the courage to grab the ball and run with it. Nixon has laid it right in your hands. Most rank and file working people are fed up with their union monies being spent by the international bosses to finance Democrats who are on the other side of the social issues so vital to them—local control of schools, law and order, and local union autonomy...Governor, your destiny is not to be just another "good Governor," but rather it is to save the country. That's what the vast majority of Alabamians and millions of Americans are looking for you to do."

The 37-year-old Turnipseed admires the Alabama Governor for his spunk—his ability to take charge of the moment and challenge a demonstrator to lie down in front of HIS car. Standing in the school house door was Wallace's only choice, Turnipseed contends. Someone, he says, had to literally stand up to Bobby Kennedy and the other federal

Turnipseed, left, with attorney Hemphill Pr
a hearing on SCE&G case.

If you go in the ring w
the public will assum
a heavyweight.

Tom on the road again.

ide center) arriving at the courthouse for

with a heavyweight,
e that you also are

carpetbaggers who had continued to force their every whim on poor white Southern folk for over a hundred years.

*****

While George Wallace's political activity was a phenomenon which changed the rest of the country's perception of the South, his brand of populism is not unique. Huey P. Long, the Kingfish, left an indelible trail for Wallace and others to follow.

Long was not quite thirty-five years old when he won the governorship of Louisiana. He had made his name a household word by making enemies of the Standard Oil Company and other large corporate entities. His stint on the Louisiana Public Service Commission had allowed him to go from town to town extolling his own virtues and attacking the monied interests which he said were exploiting the common man of Louisiana. According to T. Harry Williams' biography of Long, his election in 1928 marked a new era for the "upper- income dominated" government of Louisiana, a victory of the "little man" over "the big boys." Long eventually built a political machine which dominated Louisiana and Southern politics for many years. A testimony to Long's power was his refusal to take his seat in the U.S. Senate to which he was elected in 1930. The Louisiana Governor-Senator stayed in the Governor's Mansion until 1932 so as to complete some of the legislative programs he had begun and to allow a man whom he could control to be elected to replace him.

On the eve of the 1936 presidential election, there was scared talk among Democrats that Huey would run on a third party ticket and pull enough votes from Roosevelt to elect a Republican. Long was shot down by an assassin in 1935 before any of his political aspirations could be realized . According to Williams' biography of Long, the Louisiana Senator commented on Roosevelt and the 1936 election just before his death, "I can take him. He's a phony...he's scared of me. I can out-promise him and he knows it."

The digression into the history lesson is for those who have forgotten how Long rose to national power and prominence in an extraordinarily brief period, almost to capture the presidency; accomplishing all this with the slogan and theme of "Share the Wealth."

The lesson wasn't lost on a history major at the University of North Carolina during the early 60s. To Tom Turnipseed, Huey Long combined the best of all worlds, serving one's own interests and the people's interests, and doing it with style. Long utilized a political philosophy which goes something like this: your stature is measured by that of your opponents'. In other words, if you go into the ring with a heavyweight, the public will naturally assume you are also a heavyweight, even if your opponent contends otherwise.

"Huey was my man," Turnipseed says. "Share the Wealth, ain't that what we want? Man, he had every electoral vote from the South lined up before he got shot and believe me, he would have been big in 1936."

It was "the people" who wanted Huey for their President, Turnipseed argues; not the monied interests of Louisiana or the country. He was his own man. Didn't he attack Standard Oil and the Morgans?

When questioned as to Long's creation of a private police force which was alleged to have carried out terrorism and violence against his opponents, Turnipseed smiled, "Well, Huey got a little carried away."

In South Carolina, Olin Johnston, Governor and U.S. Senator during the same period, used the Long political philosophy to glean popular support for his actions. Once in office he tamed the all-powerful Highway Department officials by evicting them from their offices and having machine guns mounted on the roof of the building to deny use of the facilities to Highway Department personnel.

Long, who Turnipseed admits he idolizes, and Johnston make it easier for Tom to keep up his spirit. Their examples reveal it all has been done before, so the game plan is there, just waiting for the right person to come along.

Turnipseed thinks himself unique, however. An almost religious zealousness pervades the Taxpayer Association Director's actions. He feels he will "make it," whatever that means, because he is meant to do so.

*****

"The most important Southern Populist leader, Tom Watson of Georgia, regularly held racially-mixed meetings, despite violent attempts to prevent them. When Georgians threatened to lynch a Negro Populist leader, the state witnessed an unprecedented sight. At Watson's call, two thousand white populists assembled to protect the Negro. For two days and nights, their arms stacked on Watson's veranda, the white men grimly carried out the Populist doctrine that the issue was poverty, not color." – Rendezvous With Destiny *by Eric Goldman.*

The populism of the late 19th century never really succeeded, according to Professor Goldman, yet the dream of forging a poor white—black coalition based on common economic interests has been the dream of a multitude of so-called populist politicians. Tom Turnipseed believes his brand of political alchemy will turn the trick.

It is perhaps because of this single reason that there has been national concern and speculation over Turnipseed's activities. A few months ago, CBS flew Turnipseed to New York to appear on their Morning News program. *Newsweek's* "Periscope" column speculated, a few weeks later, on Turnipseed's chances in a race for the governorship. Some of the national news contacts he made while working for Wallace are, according to members of his staff, still interested in his activities and may soon show up to shoot some footage of the Taxpayers Association Director at work.

He is most careful to display how well he "gits along" with blacks. It's somewhat reminiscent of those days back in 1968 when Wallace press people were anxious to have a few token blacks waving Wallace stickers wherever the Governor stopped along the campaign trail. In Turnipseed's case, it's not just good political sense to have a black face here and there, it's the quintessential element of his organization.

Turnipseed is quick to point out the difference between himself and other self-appointed neo-populists. For instance, he doesn't trust Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo's tactics. Too divisive; pitting blacks and whites against each other. "You know how your people, them Armenians will sell you a rug? Well, them Italians will sell you out."

While Turnipseed's Wallace and Independent Schools Association activities are behind him, many of his chums from those days are involved with the Taxpayers Association. They are there because the Taxpayers Association is the non-partisan embodiment of what Wallace and the SCISA represent. Their quarrel is not with the "Nigras" themselves, but rather with the Federal and Big Money Foundation ginks who forced them to associate with the "Nigras." They forget the level of Southern racial harmony before Bobby Kennedy and Rockefeller Foundation money came pouring in.

Harnessing the divurgent forces of black and white populism hasn't been easy for Turnipseed, though. In a move calculated to take the state by surprise, he spoke to the state NAACP convention held two months ago in Charleston. The reception was warm—signalling, perhaps, the realization on the part of many of the state's blacks that they have no permanent friends nor enemies, just permanent interests.

Turnipseed regards himself as a Populist in the traditional sense of the word. His cherished freedom of choice attitude is the primary element, he believes, of any true Populist philosophy. This public populism has given him some fits from time to time when people who still regard "Populist" George Wallace as a "racist" confront Turnipseed with the obvious questions. His appearance at the state NAACP convention and black attorney Hemphill Pride's position as Counsel to the Taxpayers Association apparently were planned to counter any criticism of Turnipseed's stance on the race issue.

In private, however, Turnipseed reasserts his belief in freedom-of-choice, even if that tact denies blacks an equal education. He says, "I will send my son to private school, and I am proud of it. You have got to draw the line somewhere and my son will get an education first, and he will get that sociological crap after he learns the three R's."

Recently, when speaking of efforts on the part of officials from above the Mason-Dixon line to deal with the problems of the South, he said, "They talk about justice, why justice would be if we took all the nigras from some of those islands off the South Carolina coast, like Daufuskie, and took them up to New Yawk and made them the New Yawk legislature and then made them accept Maurice Bessinger as their governor, now THAT would be justice." (Bessinger is an outspoken South Carolina self-defined segregationist who has run for several offices in the state.)

In the effort to appeal to both groups, Turnipseed's plan may backfire. Moderate to conservative middle-America whites may not take too kindly to Turnipseed's cuddling up to the NAACP. Blacks, on the other hand, may remember Turnipseed's Wallace and Independent Schools Association activities and dismiss him as another New South bigot-turned-moderate. Turnipseed believes, though, that the economic issues are so strong that they will supercede any racial divergence in his constituency.

The first economic issue he chose, the recent rate hike request by South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, has made headline after headline for Turnipseed. When SCE&G took advantage of a state law which allows utilities to implement rate increases prior to a hearing before the Public Service Commission (as long as they post a security bond), Turnipseed brought suit to have the law declared unconstitutional.

His next target was the State Dairy Commission which sets minimum prices at which retailers can sell milk. His opposition to this arrangement is the belief that middle-man distributors are making the money from the high price of milk in South Carolina while the dairy farmer and the ordinary citizen pay the exorbitant costs.

Behind all these facades, such as the federal government, the Dairy Commission, SCE&G, lurks, Turnipseed believes, the real enemy David Rockefeller. According to Turnipseed,

continued on page eight

Rockefeller and a few other international financial czars are the ones who really control the world. A good friend of Turnipseed's is Dr. Peter Beter, former counsel to the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the American Gold Association. Beter has written several economic treatises including, "Gold and Gold;" "Gold Positions of the United States" and his latest, "The Conspiracy Against the Dollar."

Obviously the good Doctor has had a tremendous influence on Turnipseed's interpretation of economic history. Turnipseed can quote from Beter's books chapter and verse as to how the international monied interests control the world and will ultimately cause the downfall of the United States.

He and Beter apparently believe there is a conspiracy on the part of these international cartels to use the United States for their own personal ends, squeezing it like a ripe grapefruit until all that is left is dry pulp. Turnipseed reasons that then the multi-national corporations will just move their base of operations to another country and begin to put the big squeeze on again. "It was these corporations which forced us into the Vietnam War; if we hadn't had millions of dollars of investment in Southeast Asia, do you think we would have bothered to "save them for democracy," Turnipseed asks.

Tom furrows his brow and stares off into space. "You know John Kennedy was planning to get us out of Vietnam just before he was killed. And how do you think that Bremer fella traveled all over the country and had all that money before he shot the Governor?"

He leaves all his own question unanswered and moves on to explain how the internation interests don't care whether the United States of America lives or dies, as long as they continue to show a good profit. It is because of these callous international interests that he has chosen an economic basis for his plan of action. He fancies himself a crusader for the poor man, fighting crime in the suites.

When Turnipseed found out that several New York banks, including the Rockefeller-owned Chase Manhattan Bank, held large amounts of SCE&G stock, his fight with the utility became a holy crusade. To joust with David himself, the king of kings, the capitalist of capitalists, the pig of pigs, is Turnipseed's duty and honor.

The transposition of Long's strategy has been easy for Turnipseed. The Standard Oil Company and the House of Morgan have become South Carolina Electric and Gas Company and the House of Rockefeller. Beter's influence in all this perhaps provides the key to where Tom is heading.

"Dr. Beter's daddy was a Lebanese immigrant who didn't have a penny to his name when he came to this country and now his son has a Ph.D. and was counsel to the Export-Import Bank."

What Turnipseed fails to mention about this Horatio Alger story is the friends the Doctor acquired as a result of his stint with the Export-Import Bank. An associate of Turnipseed's who is familiar with Beter, says the Doctor and General Mobotu of the Congo got along famously. In fact, they got along so well, the associate said, that the General gave Beter the mineral rights to a portion of the Congo as a birthday present.

A letter written in October to the Schmitz for president headquarters, detailing Turnipseed's and Beter's activities to get Wallace on the American Independent ballot describes a meeting at which Beter was present:

"Each person present was asked to describe his background. Beter described himself as a Republican who had run unsuccessfully for Governor of West Virginia in the 1968 primary; a lawyer turned international financier; a resident of Hyannisport, Massachusetts. Beter claimed to have had a successful Washington law practice, an influential position with the Export-Import Bank, and to currently hold vast mineral concessions and development rights to one of the provinces of the Congo. Beter claimed to be on intimate terms with Governor Wallace, and particularly Cornelia Wallace."

Turnipseed drops the Lebanese Money Man's name about as much as he mentions, "the Governor." Apparently Dr. Beter has taken his Southern friend under his wing and has some plans for him.

Those plans will have to wait, though, until February when Turnipseed will head for Washington to start the National Taxpayers Association. Until then, Turnipseed says he will continue to add South Carolina taxpayers to the over 4,000 who already count themselves among Turnipseed's members. A statewide door-to-door solicitation campaign planned to begin in early October should net the Taxpayers 200,000 new members, Turnipseed claims.

The Taxpayers Association is having its share of troubles, though. For instance, Turnipseed says he received two weeks ago a notice from the IRS that it intends to audit his books. "They told us when we were granted our tax-exempt status that it was usually three years before they checked someone's books and here it is not even three months, and they're wanting to see ours," Turnipseed explained. He added, "Let 'em come, we've got nothing to hide."

Money problems have also plagued the Taxpayers Association. Turnipseed has borrowed money in his name to help meet payrolls. He expects new memberships to take up the slack sometime soon.

The main problem confronting Turnipseed, though, is the belief among many politicians and citizens that he is using the Taxpayers Association as a base to launch a campaign for a statewide office. Turnipseed is quick to point out, however, that the Taxpayers Association's constitution prohibits anyone associated with it from running for elective office. To run for office, then, would certainly incur the wrath of those in the Association. Turnipseed's announced intentions of going to Washington, combined with occasional meetings with Beter in D. C., lend credence to his story.

Many observers still have problems, however, buying Turnipseed's "no candidate" line. Amidst the chaos which has marked the jockeying for positions in both the Democratic and Republican parties, they believe, Turnipseed will emerge to run for something. Perhaps, but probably not until 1976.

*****

A high school senior sits in the television studio chair, the kleig lights blinding him. He brushes his bangs out of his eyes as the cameraman holds up his hand, "three, two, one," he points to the talk show host. The "On The Air" sign lights up. "Ladies and gentlemen, this is Danny Jones. Now Danny, what are you going to be doing next year?"

"I'm going to be a page in Congress."

"Are you excited about going to Washington?"

"Oh yes, quite so."

Turnipseed, standing off camera looks up from his notes. He leans over and whispers, "Who's that?"

I whisper back, "Some kid going to be a page in Congress."

"Oh."

The announcer grasping for a question to fill the 30-second gap asked, "Do you think you'll ever run for office?"

The kid sweeps the hair out of his eyes, "I haven't made any decision yet."

Turnipseed smiles. He and the kid know better. They'll be seeing more of each other.

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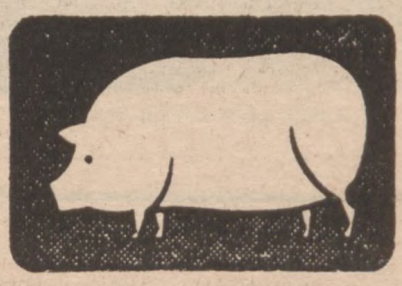


REST in POETRY

The world
is a graveyard
—Edward Lemming

THEY CAME AND THEY LEFT:

Gonzago Byook

Derek O'Thomas

craig c. craig

C. R. Smith

THE TELLING OF THE TALE

I pitied the poor werewolf once, forced of a full
Moon to scrounge up blood and satisfy an urge,
But who seemed likeable enough despite his hang-
Dog manner of self-loathing and degradation.
"A few days, a month," he'd say, "it's almost as if
I should have been a woman in my mouth."
He seemed anxious to prove a monster needn't be
A martyr in his guilt the way he toyed at humor,
Although each time the night came near to drink
Again, he'd whine an curse his rotten stars:
"It's not like I can help it, understand.
A one in a million shot, this werewolf bit.
It could have happened to anyone; so here
I am, a man no worse than most, condemned
Forever to feed on nameless veins beneath
That hollow light; there's nothing I can do.
The world's set up with two kinds of things
And I've been made a taker. There's no forgiving."

Each afternoon before the moon he'd beg
To be locked up, a piercing gleam of torture
In his eyes. "Please don't let me do it again,"
He'd moan, and always I'd comply, but always
He'd escape to roam the roads around
The town to find his necessary meal.
I often heard him howling down the street
For bitches in heat, or slurping the mess
Off his paws in his room, and once I watched
Him mount a village girl after tearing
Off her head; but through all this I pitied
Him and his condition, and all the year
I harbored him, he never bothered me
Or mine until he said: "If only I
Could end all this, be free, and sleep in peace.
If someone would only kill me," and I said I would.

He stared at me. "You would?" he asked. I nodded
Once to tell him yes, but he went on: "You know
What you've got to do?" I nodded again. "But why?"
He asked, and then I saw that burning look
I'd seen so regularly for so long. "But why?"
He asked again. I said: "I'd do it because
You asked me. I'd do it to make you happy."
Then he began to laugh.
He howled until
His flesh turned red before he said: "Yes
I think you would." He tossed me a silver slug
And said: "Yes I do believe you would.
Go get the gun." And I, of course, complied.
But when I returned the werewolf was gone
And only a note remained:
I'm sorry, but
I have to leave. I thank you for being kind.
You saw the good beneath the bad and cared
Enought to pity, but you didn't care
Enough to search behind the bood. Haven't
You ever wondered why a werewolf lives
So long, hundreds maybe thousands of years,
With all the mobs of people chasing him
With clubs and crosses, wooden stakes and fire?
Tonight you'll see as the world grows dark
I've given you the answer. A werewolf never dies
Because the curse is in the bullet.

—Gonzago Byook

A BIRD FOR PARADISE

Many I shall never meet
have entered this house while I slept
sailing my safe blood home to roost
in the limbs of a lung

and I have known each one
the soul of each lost song
it rang inside my bone
until my tongue could clap its name
to set it free

while others have entered rooms of beds
where I have been
and went no further than my flesh
and left without a note
to fashion a key from

even as tonight another set
of talons comes to rest
its sore beak silent now
whose cage is my song flooding
if I have found a cage at all
in all these nights
of trying to get out

—C. R. Smith

ULTIMA

This act
Demanded
Even my loneliness

—Derek O'Thomas

CATCH UP SUPER FURIES

now that a pack of white costs more than a loaf
of white and the word is out
about cancer
sales have nearly doubled
and since ecology's the latest rage
the pelts of endangered species
will bring almost as much by weight
as will endangered gold
likewise tuna
mother's milk and alcohol
have made tremendous gains
on the simple strength of warnings

I've been stocking up on guns and gasoline
awaiting the last pep rally
to bring the boys home
and though the war will last forever
hopefully the world will not

—craig c. craig

I was going to write an article entitled "Suicide Is A Way Of Life." I had intended the article to focus upon my own untimely demise later this week. I was to die of an overdose of uric acid. The first line of the article was to read: "By the time you read this..."

Then I came across a file in the Osceola office. The file was labeled "Stuff we sure would like to print someday." I found these four really nifty pieces by four completely unknown poets. I decided it would be nice to print the poems. Unfortunately, in trying to contact the authors, (I wanted to see if they had made any revisions they might want included) I discovered—much to my chagrin—that these four sensitive young men have since taken leave of mortal flesh.

This week, friends, I present you with a poetical obituary page.

Here follows a brief biographical note of each of the writers, pieced together from what meagre information friends and relatives of the deceased were so gracious as to provide.

Gonzago Byook (1948-1970), born in Iran, raised in Brazil and Portugal. His poems have previously appeared in **QUASAR, CONTEMPT,** and **THE PRISON REVIEW.** Mr. Byook succumbed to a massive overdose of quaalude at an amusement park in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. He was living in Rogers and employed on the eviscerating line at the Ralston Purina turkey processing plant in Springdale at the time.

Derek O'Thomas (1943-1971), born in Twin Falls, Idaho. Received an M.S. in computer science from American University. The poem we print here was his last poem and was received at this office two days after Mr. O'Thomas was discovered hanging from a bathroom fixture with "Ultima" pinned to his shirt. This is his first publication.

craig c. craig (1946-1971), born in Quebec of American parents. Mr. craig was killed in a Southeast Asian accident while in the employ of a firm specializing in "hamlet pacification" programs. He was a demolitions expert.

C. R. Smith (1950-1972) was found in a shallow grave on the outskirts of Yuba City, California. No other information is available

Illustration by George Chastain
Text by Gary Ligi

Venereal Disease

IT'S NOTHING TO CLAP ABOUT

by John Marion

The 1972-73 annual report of the Venereal Disease Control Division of the State Health Department is not the best bedtime reading in the world, and it's not going to win any prizes for freewheelin' journalism.

The report is a collection of facts about South Carolina, and it *will* win grimaces from whoever reads it. Here are a few tidbits of the statistical gore:

Last year's *reported* cases of syphilis reached a total of 597, or a 16.6% increase from '71-'72, and gonorrhea increased from 23,404 *reported* cases to 24,586. 155 of the syphilis cases and 5,951 of the gonorrhea cases belonged to people between the ages of 15 and 19, while 223 cases of syphilis and 10,403 cases of gonorrhea belonged to the 20- to 24-year-old age group. In Richland County, the total cases of V.D. reached 3,905, second only to Charleston.

David Raines, a stocky man with a crew cut who looks like a Marine D.I. rather than a state health official provides a summation. "We're going to finish up with 26,000 cases of V.D. for fiscal '73," he says, "and last year we were already ranked about number one (in the nation) in gonorrhea and probably third or fourth in syphilis."

Although V.D. continues to increase, the Health Department is not asleep. For one thing, high reporting of cases means a high rate of curing them, and since the Health Department is a state agency, the treatments are free. There are also special educational programs for public schools, which have had some effect, and there are special screening and diagnostic programs being offered, free of charge, for women. But if such programs are being implemented, and are basically sound, what is the problem?

Dr. William Marett, Chief of the Chronic Disease and Health Services at the Health Department, says, "It's a big problem among young people. They talk blase, but they're really worried about it, and they don't know where to go. They don't know where to go. They don't know if they can be treated in confidence, and that's really what we want to get out. They *can* be treated in confidence. They're afraid that someone's going to call their folks, or the police, or the school officials, and that's just not the fact. We treat them and that's it, in strictest confidence."

Marett's statement, an opinion shared by numerous other health officials, should not come as a surprise. V.D., ironically called a "social" disease, is hardly that at all, for though it is communicated by individual to individual, it has been one of the most socially frowned upon and stigmatized human diseases in history. The very nature of V.D. is such that people just have not talked about it; it is extremely personal, and has to do with those nameless "private parts" that symbolize so much evil to so many people.

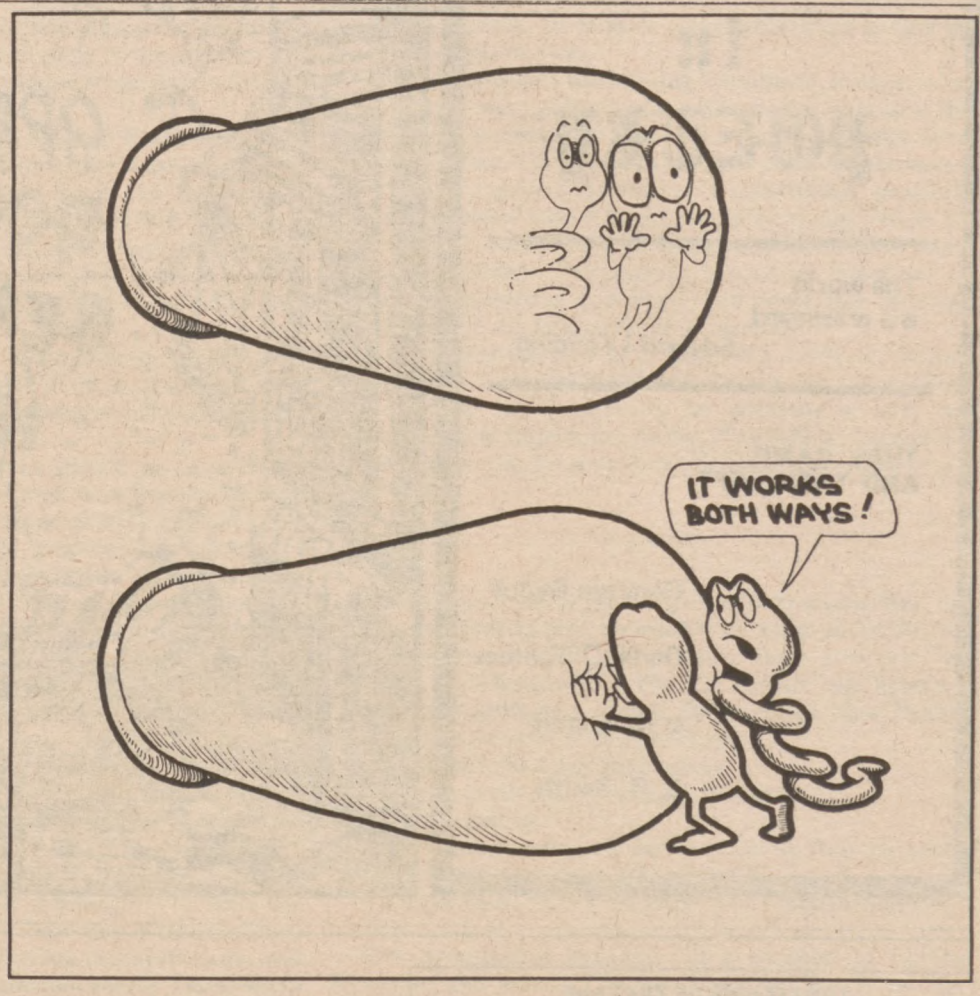
Sexuality has always been taboo, it seems, and it is only within the last few years, for example, that the bastion non-sexual sex, "Playboy," has gotten around to allowing its nudes to maintain their pubic hair. It would seem then, that if folks are loathe to accept the reality of pubic hair, whatever will they do if those regions become infected?

Believe it or not, the South Carolina General Assembly became aware of the need for privacy in areas of medicine and passed the "Minor's Consent Law" in June 1972. It is one of the most progressive acts in the Assembly's history, for it guarantees the rights of privacy of diagnosis and treatment to minors. As far as V.D. is concerned, the act is tremendously important, for the age group with the greatest percentage of infection is precisely that group from 15 to 19, and from 20 to 24. With confidential examination and treatment made official state law, it is expected that more infected young people will seek treatment.

According to Ed Shearin, director of the V.D. division of the Health Department, section two of the new law allows them to treat any minor for any disease in strictest confidence. Although section one seems to define a minor as "a person who has reached the age of sixteen years," no minor of any age will be turned down for confidential treatment when V.D. is concerned.

Another reason that people often try to avoid treatment is that they simply do not want to be hassled by moralistic, pontificating doctors and nurses. Although there are probably a few such characters left, they are by no means in the majority, and their sentiments are certainly not ones of official policy.

Dr. Marett displays an openness generally typical of his colleagues. "It's not hard to understand why young people are prone to



V.D.," he explains, "because they are the most sexually active. . . .I don't like the word 'promiscuous'. I like to use the words 'sexual freedom'. I think there's a difference there, and I don't think young people are any more 'promiscuous' than we were in our day...there's just more freedom....you can't moralize anymore anyway; they just won't listen."

Dr. A. E. Pugh, the clinician at the county clinic at 1221 Gregg Street, treats between 25 and 30 cases per day. He deals with people of all races, ages (the youngest being a boy of three), and economic status, although the great majority of his patients are from lower income groups. He has been in this position at the clinic for four years, and his attitude is as open as Marett's. "The culture is different now," he states, "and there's more freedom about sexual discussion, more promiscuity. . . .Basically I think it's just a change of our cultural habits . . . .Along with that, there's the development of the pill, and there is no longer the fear of pregnancy."

Although the pill has replaced the condom as a contraceptive, it has not replaced its function as a protection against infection. Pugh and Marett, as well as Dr. Robert F. Goldie, the director of the clinic, feel that the condom is still the safest guard against V.D.

Again reflecting an official opinion, Pugh insists that V.D. germs are color blind, and that they do not really care about a person's race, age, or economic status. Marett himself seems to summarize this opinion. "It's not a class thing," he emphasizes. "I really wouldn't call the University 'deprived' (although he finds that V.D. is as common there as anywhere else) . . . .Of course you can envision a person who doesn't have the benefit of *inst ruction*, but it doesn't mean that he is less moral or anything. It means that he just doesn't know."

It is education, then, that is fundamental to dealing adequately with V.D., and the state is already making use of some interesting programs.

Bill Leverett is a young black V.D. investigator, and is instrumental in conveying knowledge of V.D. by word of mouth. His job requires perseverance, patience, and an infinite amount of tact, for it is he who must convince know carriers to come in for treatment. He will talk with a person for hours in order to convince him that he is really ill. It isn't an easy job.

"Sometimes they'll ask me, you know, 'Are you the man?' and I just have to convince them I'm not. It's funny, because a lot of times they believe that the state will send out a black policeman quicker than a black health investigator." Leverett strongly feels that the biggest problem is still in education. "There isn't enough awareness of the problem," he continues. "There was this program on ETV about it, but not that many people watch ETV; some people don't have sets. We need programs on channel 10 (WIS-TV) that everybody looks at, say that come right after 'Kung-Fu' that tell people where to go and how to get treated.... V.D. is still considered to be a moral disease rather than a health disease, and that hurts. We need more facts out to reach the public and the schools. The people in opportunity schools and reform schools often have better awareness than people in public schools. . . ."

The administrative level of the Health Department is all too aware of the problem, and Marett himself states some of the reasons for the difficulties. "The controversial point is what is taught in what schools. There is no autonomy in the state in regard to what's being taught. What is taught," he emphasizes, "to a great extent depends on the superintendent of the school. We have a nurse, Frances Walsh, who goes out to the schools and has done a great job opening up doors, and the instruction is getting better and better. . . .See, what we want to do is to integrate it into the curriculum; we don't like to have a big, blasty day when we get all the kids in there and splash all these ugly looking disease states on the screen, try to scare hell out of them, and let it go at that. We want this program integrated throughout the curriculum to present kids with the facts."

There is an experimental course that is now being offered in a small number of schools, although it has not yet been accepted on a statewide basis. "The students who want to take the course are pre-tested," explains Raines, "and the scores are usually in the 50th or 60th percentile, but after the course is given, the average score is around 90."

V.D. is still increasing, and will continue to until it is understood, a time that is perhaps drawing nearer.

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SANTEE-COOPER DEVELOPMENT

continued from page three

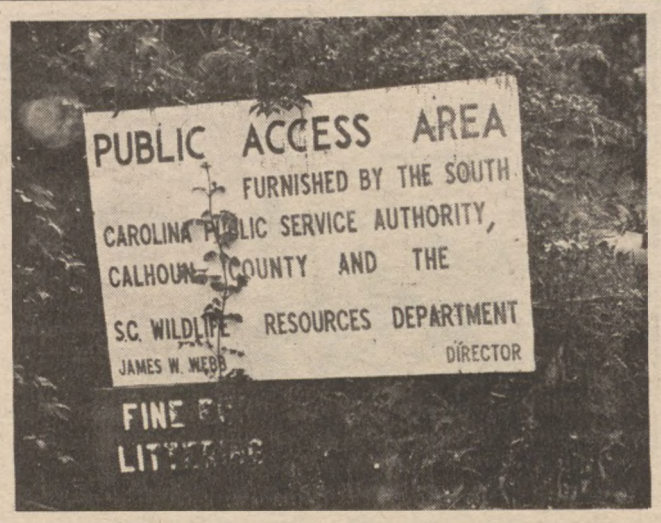
newspaper advertisements, and each said the arrangements to purchase the leases from the Plowden-Kinney companies were made through David Richardson, a surveyor and real estate agent in Summerville. At the time Plowden, Kinney and the others leased the lots, Richardson was land agent for the Public Service Authority, but has since resigned and gone into real estate development. (Richardson is a partner with William B. Davis, Jr., a PSA commissioner, in the Santee-Cooper Real Estate Company. Davis was recently charged by State Senator J. M. Morris of using inside information made available to him in his capacity as commissioner to transact a profitable land deal involving PSA property in Clarendon County).

Brion Blackwelder, conservation coordinator for the Columbia Audubon Society, said in a recent interview that the PSA policy allowing lot development through the dredging and filling of public land "contradicts their public assurances concerning the environment."

"PSA is developing very marginal lands," Blackwelder said, "yet they have been telling us that they do not plan to develop 75 percent of the shoreline around the lakes because it is 'undevelopable.' Yet they have turned this undevelopable lake over to developers who stand to make a profit. I don't believe that leasing large amounts of land to developers for dredging and filling is in the public interest. Such development should be limited to specific areas designed for access and use by all the public—at present, the Authority is destroying the natural shoreline the benefit of and very limited number of citizens and a few monopolistic developers."

****

In last week's *Osceola* story and in several subsequent stories in the daily papers, political involvement in the selling of PSA leases has been discussed. Clarendon County Highway Commissioner John Land III, who was mentioned in several stories as having handled a significant number of lots, told Jack Truluck of *The State* this week that he handled the selling of leases for several politicians, he did not indicate who the politicians were.



A lease assignment recorded in the Clarendon County Courthouse on July 17, 1969, may shed further light on Land's comment. The assignment shows that for a sum of $25—the standard price printed on lease transfers—Rep. Carlyle Goodman Sr. of Sumter transferred Lot Number 11 in the Public Service Authority's Taw Caw II subdivision (Clarendon County) to John C. Land III. The assignment is witnessed by Rep. Ramon Schwartz of Sumter and former Rep. James Cuttino of Sumter. The document is notarized by former Rep. Joseph Coker of Clarendon County. Leases similarly witnessed and notarized are on record for lot transfers from Rep. Goodman to Anne W. Land, John Land III's mother and director of the Clarendon County Welfare Department, and from Rep. R. J. Aycock of Sumter to Marie M. Land, Land's wife. These leases were for Lots 12 and 14 respectively in the Taw Caw II subdivision. All three lots were later transferred to private citizens. Goodman held his lots for about 10 months prior to the transfer; Aycock had his for about 18 months.

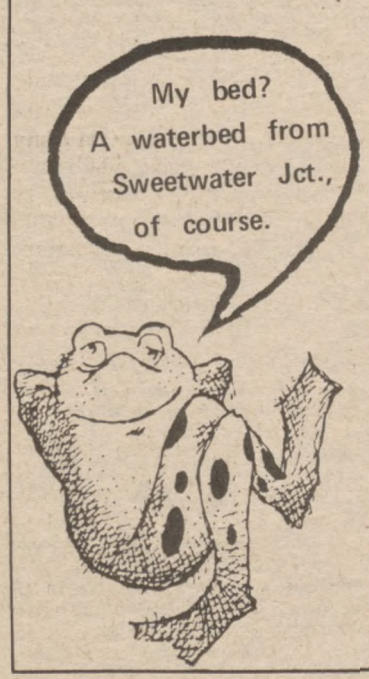
Coker and Cuttino have both held a number of lots in the public subdivisions in Clarendon County. Coker has held two lots and a lease of six acres in his own name; more than a dozen leased lots are in the name of Coker Builders, operated by relatives of Coker. Cuttino has had leases on five lots and 8.6 acres in his own name, and two lots in the name of Margaret Cuttino, his wife. Cuttino Builders of Sumter, operated by Cuttino's relatives, have held leases on nine lots.

A survey of courthouse records in several Santee-Cooper counties indicates that most politicians received lots from 1965 through 1970, altough PSA spokesman Joe Norman says multiple leasing ceased in 1965, the majority of the house members receiving more than one lot during that period were members of the House Agriculture and Conservation Committee—a committee with considerable influence over PSA land management practices. In addition to Rep. Carlyle Goodman, who served as chairman of the committee, and former Rep. Joseph Joe Coker, other committee members who received lots include Rep. David Harwell of Florence (3), former Rep. Lawton Irick of Orangeburg (2), and former Rep. O.H. Wienges of Calhoun (2.7 acres).

Several senators also held lot leases during this period. Sen. James M. Morris of Clarendon held six leases and was an agent in the transfer of at least eight other leases. Former Senator Henry B. Richardson of Sumter held leases on eight lots which were acquired between 1958 and 1966.

Other politicians who hold or have held multiple leases include former Rep. H. Norman West, now a state highway commissioner (4), former Rep. Peter D. Hyman of Florence (2), former state highway commissioner Alex Hicklin from Calhoun County (7), and former Rep. John D. Lee, Jr. of Sumter (2).

(NOTE: As pointed out in last week's PSA story, under present PSA regulations, the selling of public recreational lot leases is "frowned upon," but is not illegal. It is the contention of the Columbia Audubon Society and other environmentalists that lot leases have been used in the past as a PSA lobbying technique, a practice which was at least partially acknowledged by a PSA spokesman in a recent interview, who said it "could" have happened. Those opposed to the selling of leases contend, as Audubon president Bob Porter put it, that "public land should never be the object of private gain.")



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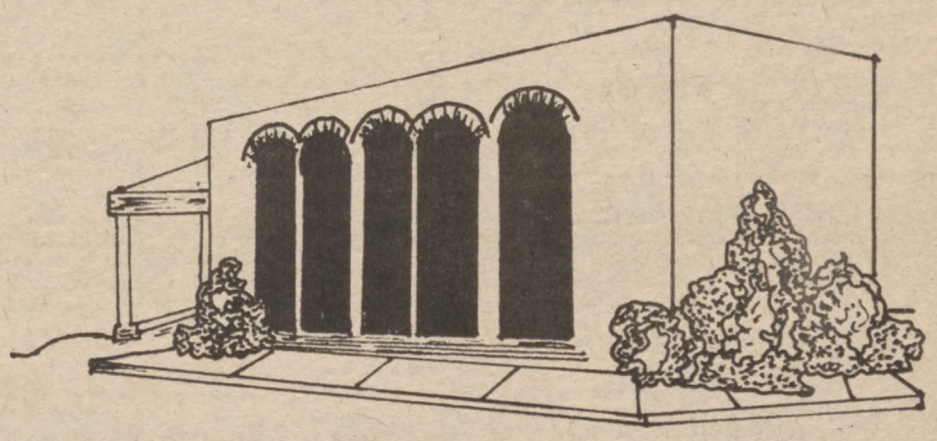

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EVENTS & entertainments

Sept. 14-20

cinema

If you're thinking about going to a movie, call ahead to verify times and shows. Many area theatres are subject to last-minute changes.

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 787-1225.

"Gordon's War," is a new one, starring Paul Winfield, who played in "Sounder" in his last outing. Features begin at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 787-1225

"Last Tango In Paris," starring Marlon Brando and Maria Schneider hangs on at the Atlantic. Shows begin at 3, 7:30 and 10 p.m.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011.

"Enter the Dragon," is still wowing 'em at the Carolina. It's a martial arts flick with the late Bruce Lee making his final appearance. It also stars John Saxon and Jim Kelly. Shows start at 12:40, 2:20, 4, 5:40, 7:30, and 9 p.m.

Late Show this weekend: "Holland Festival of Music" (it used to be called "Stamping Ground") is playing Friday and Saturday night at 11. It'll cost you $1.50 stag and $2 a couple.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110.

"A Touch of Class," starring Glenda Jackson and George Segal. Shows are at 1, 3:50, 5:40, 7:30 and 9:20 p.m. Rated PG.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110.

"Paper Moon," starring Ryan and Tatum O'Neal must be setting some kind of endurance record at the Dutch. It's been there for about three months. Shows are at 1:30, 3:20, 5:10, 7 and 9 p.m. Rated PG.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212.

Marilyn Monroe is in for a week in "Some Like It Hot," as the Fox takes advantage of the current craze over MM. Shows begin at 12:50, 3, 5:05, 7:10, and 9:20.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Plaza, Cayce, 796-0022.

"Poseidon Adventure," stars Gene Hackman, Ernest Borgnine, Shelly Winters, and a bunch of similar creeps in a story about a ship and a tidal wave. Shows commence at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Plaza, Cayce, 796-0022.

"Live and Let Die," starring Roger Moore as Big Jim Bond runs at 12:30, 1:40, 4:50, 7 and 9:10. Rated PG.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, 1801 Main Street, 254-6731.

"Godspell" the hit musical brought to the screen hits town. Shows are at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, and 7:10 and 9 p.m.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1950

"Day of the Jackal" will be held over for another week at least. Stars Edward Fox, Allen Badel and Tony Britton. Times for the Friday and Saturday showings are 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30. Times for the weekday shows will be 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m. Rated PG.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"They Call Me Trinity," with Bud Spencer and Terrence Hill. A comic-western. It'll play at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.

Late Show this weekend: "Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex But Were Afraid To Ask" with Woody Allen. Cost for the 11 p.m. showing is $1.50.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Streeg, 254-7960.

"Walking Tall" keeps it up at the Plaza. Shows run at 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10 and 9:20. Rated R.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall Shopping Center, 782-2228.

"I Could Never Have Sex With Anyone Who Has So Little Regard For My Husband." This one's Italian and will start at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

Photo from Fall, 1973 edition of Liberty Magazine.

"Some Like It Hot," with Marilyn Monroe is in town for a limited run at the Fox Theatre.

CAMPUS FILMS
(Shown at the Russell House Theatre)

All films at the Russell House Theatre are open to USC students, faulty , and staff and their guests. All movies are free and start at 7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. unless otherwide indicated.

Thursday & Friday, September 13 & 14

"Slaughter-House Five," (USA, 1972) is one of the better films on a good fall schedule at the Russell House. It's a fascinating film adaptation of Kurt Vonnegut's semi-autobiographical novel about the tragic fire bombing of Dresden. 104 minutes.

Sunday, September 16

"The Gunfighter" (USA, 1951) is directed by Henry King with Gregory Peck and Karl Malden. A fine western about a gunslinger attempting to bury his past. An unusually good evocation of period, place, and mood; strongly in the mode of "High Noon." 85 minutes.

Monday, September 17

"Trouble In Paradise," (USA, 1932) has Miriam Hopkins and Herbert Marshall and is directed by Ernest Lubitch. A deft comedy about the thieves and pickpockets with Marshall as "the man who walked into the Bank of Constantinople and walked out with the Bank of Constantinople." 83 minutes.

Tuesday, September 18

"The Shop On Main Street" (Czechoslovakia, 1965) is directed by Jan Kadar and Elmar Klas. A haunting tragicomedy set during the early days of the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia. It received an academy award for the Best Foreign Film of its year. 128 minutes.

Wednesday, September 19

"Dark Victory" (USA, 1939) with Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart. Davis at her best in one of the most frequently acclaimed of her roles. The film's climax scene has rightly been assessed as among the most perfect of any picture in that decade. 106 minutes.

Thursday & Friday, September 20 & 21

"The Taming of the Shrew" (United Kingdom, 1966) stars Richard and Elizabeth in Franco Zefferelli's forceful and boistrous romp through Venice as Petruchio attempts to file down the rough edges of Kate, the shrew. 122 minutes. $1 for this one.

Sunday, September 23

"The Baker's Wife" (France, 1938). The French can understand a beautiful young wife leaving her husband for the handsome young shepard. But they lose their tolerance when she happens to be the baker's wife and he is too heartsick to bake their bread. 110 minutes.

television

Friday, September 14

9 a.m.--Today in Carolina. Jim Welch and Lynn Nevius host potential dark horse Republican gubernatorial candidate General William Westmoreland who will discuss economic development in S.C. and a bit of politics. Also the Franklin Ashley Jazz Trio. (Channel 10).

10:30 a.m.--A.M. Columbia. Ann Cobb host some of the cast of Workshop Theatre's present production "Toys in the Attic." (Channel 25).

1 a.m.--Midnight Special. Curtis Mayfield hosts Sly and the Family Stone, Helen Ready, War, Wilson Pickett, Gladys Knight and the Pips, the Bee Gees, the Natural Four, and Jim Croce. (Channel 10).

Saturday, September 15

2 p.m.--Major League Baseball. The Pittsburgh Pirates take on the St. Louis Cardinals. (Channel 10).

2:30 p.m.--Movie. "Rhubarb." Ray Milland stars in this 1951 release about a cat who inherits a baseball team and leads the team to a pennant victory. Cat is excellent actor. (Channel 19).

3:30 p.m.--NCAA Football. Seventh-ranked Penn State at Stanford. (Channel 25).

7:30 p.m.--America Goes Public. A catchy name for "Help us pay or debts." The Democratic National Committee has bought six hours of tube time for a telethon featuring jocks and stars to tell you why you should send them money. From 7:30 to 11 and from 11:30 to 2 a.m. (Channel 10).

8:30 p.m.--Movie. "Irma La Douce." (Channel 25).

8:30 p.m.--Playhouse. This look at Hollywood in the '40s includes interviews with Ingrid Bergman, Robert Mitchum, Howard Hawks, John Huston, plus film exerpts. (ETV, Channel 35).

11 p.m.--Horror Classic. "The Invisible Agent." Part three of a trilogy which earlier featured "The Thin Man" and "The Thinner Man." Channel 19).

12:30 a.m.--"Curse of the Werewolf." This superior shocker stars Oliver Reed and Clifford Evans. One of the better and more interesting of the genre. (Channel 25).

Sunday, September 16

8:30 a.m.--Paul Dietzel News Conference. Joe Petty and USC Coach Paul Dietzel discuss Saturday's game. (Channel 10).

Noon--S.C. State Football. Highlights of Saturday's game. (Channel 10).

12:30 p.m.--Gamecock Football. Joe Petty and Paul Dietzel host this one too. (Channel 10).

1 p.m.--NFL Football. The San Francisco 49ers vs. the Miami Dolphins. (Channel 19).

2 p.m.--Baseball. A welcome break from this endless football. Major League Baseball takes over, with the Atlanta Braves visiting the Cincinatti Reds. (Channel 25).

3:30 p.m.--NFL Action. The Detroit Lions travel to Pittsburg to battle the Steelers. (Channel 19).

8:30 p.m.--Movie. "The Detective." Frank Sinatra and Jack Klugman star in this flick about a New York City cop investigating the murder of a young homosexual. Good dialogue, good movie. (Channel 25).

11:30 p.m.--Movie. "The Count of Monte Cristo." The story is of a patriotic count unjustly imprisoned on an island. Depending on which version, WIS is showing, it could be good or bad. (Channel 10).

12:15 a.m.--Movie. "But Not For Me." Clark Gable, Lili Palmer, Carroll Baker. Grade B comedy about a group of big-hearted gangsters. (Channel 19).

Monday, September 17

9 a.m.--Today in Carolina. Dr. C.D. Barnett discusses problems facing S.C. in field of mental retardation care and treatment. Also Milton Dixon, director of the S.C. Theatre Company. (Channel 10).

10:30 a.m.--A.M. Columbia. Today's program features the S.C. Council for Human Rights. (Channel 25).

8 p.m.--ETV Special. Lyric soprano Beverly Sills performs with the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra. (ETV, Channel 35).

9 p.m.--NFL Football. The New York Jets vs. the Green Bay Packers in Milwaukee. (Channel 25).

9 p.m.--Movie. "Play Misty for Me." Director Clint Eastwood typecasts himself in the role of a smooth-talking disc jocky who can't keep the women away. Disturbingly violent thriller. (Channel 10).

11:30 p.m.--Movie. "Doctor, You've Got to Be Kidding." The people who produced it must be kidding. George Hamilton and Sandra Dee star in this tasteless comedy about a boss who gets his secretary with child. Suspense fails to build as viewers wonder if he will marry her on the way to the delivery room. (Channel 19).

Tuesday, September 18

9 a.m.--Today in Carolina. U.S. Open Tennis Champion John Newcombe talks about tennis. He's in town for the Palmetto Tennis Classic. (Channel 10).

10:30 a.m.--A.M. Carolina. A look at weddings, handicrafts and tennis. (Channel 25).

8:30 p.m.--Movie. "Dying Room Only." Your guess is as good as our own. Sounds gruesome. (Channel 25).

9 p.m.--Man Builds, Man Destroys. "The Air We Breathe" examines the air pollution bringing illness and early death to millions. (ETV, Channel 35).

9:30 p.m.--Movie. "Terror on the Beach." Not sure about this one. Sounds scary-maybe a Great Dane loose on the strand. (Channel 19).

11:30 p.m.--Movie. "The Venetian Affair." Slow, confused flick about reporter who works for CIA and endangers his life. Good moral. Boris Karloff, Robert Vaughn and Elke Sommer. (Channel 19).

Wednesday, September 19

9 a.m.--Today in Carolina. Jim Walser, managing editor of Osceola newsweekly, shows his charm and journalistic fervor. Also, feature on "What's happening to the well-dressed leg!" (Channel 10).

10 p.m.--Hollywood. A taste of bluegrass and country as Doc Watson and son Merle join the Dillards for a concert. (ETV, Channel 35).

Thursday, September 20

8 p.m.--The Big Match. Bobby Riggs takes the court to defend the pride of MCP's everywhere as he toys with the hero of the Liberation set, Billie Jean King. Ms. King has been feeling badly but the match was still on at press time. (Channel 25).

8 p.m.--Flip Wilson Season Premier. Flip will probably flop because he's paired off against Riggs and King. (Channel 19).

9 p.m.--Movie. "Bonnie and Clyde." South Carolina's own Faye Dunaway and Warren Beatty star in this bloody but good film on the life of Clyde Barrow and his moll, Bonnie. (Channel 19).

concerts

URIAH HEEP is scheduled for a Carolina Coliseum concert on Sept. 14 at 8 p.m. with tickets priced at $6, $5, and $4. Tickets are on sale at the Coliseum and ticket outlets around the town, including Taylors Street Pharmacy and the usual places.

JAMES BROWN, will be in concert in several places in the next few weeks, including a concert Sept. 28 in the Coliseum here. Brown will play Greenville on Sept. 1 with general admission tickets going for $5.25 in advance and $6.25 at the door. No reserved seats available.

LIZA MINELLI will be in concert Sept. 29 at 6:30 and 9:30 p.m. in Atlanta's Civic Center. Tickets are scaled at $10, 9, 8, 7 and 6 for those shows. Call the Civic Center at 1-(404)-523-1879 for further ticket information or reservation s

ROBERTA FLACK will appear at Charleston's Municipal Auditorium on Oct. 6 at 7 and 10 p.m. Tickets for the shows are $7, 6 and 5. It's sponsored by the Baptist College Student Union.

GRAHAM MOUNTAIN MUSIC FESTIVAL on Sept. 15-16 in College Park, Ga. will feature Wet Willie, Mike Bloomfield, Little Feat, Kudzu, the Atlanta Rhythm Section and others. Tickets are available for the two-day event from the B.S. Corporation, East Howard Ave. , College Park, Ga. Advance tickets are $11. Gates open Saturday at sunrise.

yes HUNTINGTON you must see